

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

I. Status of Claims

Claims 1-26 are pending of which claims 1, 6 and 18 are independent. Claims 1, 6 and 18 have been amended.

Applicants note with thanks that claims 7-14, 16-17, 19-23 and 25-26 are indicated as being allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

II. Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103 (a)

Claims 1-6, 15, 18 & 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,347,997 to Wada (hereinafter Wada) in view of 6,347,997 to Armstrong (hereinafter Armstrong). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Claims 1-5

Claim 1, as amended, now recites the added feature of “wherein the second keypad is used for performing non-communication functions when the upper body is rotated approximately 180° with respect to the rotation axis such that the second keypad and the display device are both disposed in the same side.”

Applicants respectfully submit that this above-quoted feature is not disclosed, taught or suggested by either Wada or Armstrong. Specifically, Wada does not disclose, teach, or suggest a second keypad arranged in its rear side, as claimed. Armstrong, though appearing to disclose a few push buttons arranged in the rear side of its featured device, does not disclose, teach, or suggest the second keypad is used for performing non-communication functions when the upper body is rotated approximately 180° with respect to the rotation axis such that the second keypad and the display device are both disposed in the same side, as claimed, since Armstrong’s featured device is not disclosed as having an upper body that is rotatable with respect

to a rotational axis such that the push buttons located on the rear side and the display device can ever be disposed on the same side.

Accordingly, Wada and Armstrong, taken either singly or in combination, do not disclose, teach, or suggest each and every limitations of claim 1. Accordingly, claim 1 is allowable over Wada and Armstrong, and the rejection of claim 1 should therefore be withdrawn.

The rejection of claims 2-5 should also be withdrawn by virtue of their dependency from allowable claim 1.

Claim 6

Claim 6 recites, *inter alia*,

“a first hinge base fixed in the lower body, the first hinge base having a hinge housing and first coupling arms extended laterally in opposite directions from a lower end of the hinge housing, the hinge housing defining a vertically extended receiving space; and

a second hinge base fixed in the upper body, the second hinge base having a rotating member and second coupling arms extended laterally in opposite directions from an upper end of the rotating member, the rotating member being received inside the hinge housing to rotate therein relative to a rotation axis extending in a vertical direction of the first hinge base.”

Specifically, according to claim 6, a first hinge base is fixed in the lower body. In contradistinction, Wada only discloses a hinge 8 which is “at the top of the rear face of the case main body 2.” In essence, Wada only discloses a hinge lying **at the outside of a lower body** (see Figs. 2A-2C, 3A-3C and 4 of Wada), rather than a first hinge base **fixed in the lower body**, as claimed. This distinction of Wada is not surprising, given that Wada only discloses a **foldable** terminal (see abstract) whereas the wireless terminal claimed is a “bar-type” terminal that is **not foldable** by definition (see page 1 line 18 to page 2, line 7 of the present application). In order to make wireless terminal 1 foldable, hinge 8, as disclosed in Wada, must be, in

between, which also means, **outside of**, both case main body 2 and lid portion 3 (see col. 3, lines 9 -11 of Wada). Accordingly, contrary to the Examiner's assessment, Wada does not disclose, teach, or suggest a first hinge base **fixed in the lower body**.

Further, Wada also fails to disclose, teach, or suggest a second hinge base fixed in the upper body, the second hinge base having a rotating member and second coupling arms extended laterally in opposite directions from an upper end of the rotating member, the rotating member being received inside the hinge housing to rotate therein relative to a rotation axis extending in a vertical direction of the first hinge base. In fact, nowhere does Wada disclose, teach, or suggest a second hinge base, much less a second hinge base fixed in the upper body. As discussed above, because Wada's terminal is **foldable**, the terminal relies on hinge 8, which is in between both case main body 2 and lip portion 3, and thus outside of both case main body 2 and lip portion 3, to make the lip portion 3 foldable over case main body 2 (see Figs. 2A-2C, 3A-3C and 4, and col. 3, lines 9 -11 of Wada). Consequently, with respect to Wada's terminal, there is **only one outside hinge** connecting both case main body 2 and lip portion 3, and accordingly, there shall be no **second hinge base fixed in the upper body**, as claimed. Not coincidentally, in the Office Action, the Examiner fails to point to any part of Wada's terminal as the **second hinge base fixed in the upper body**, as claimed.

Accordingly, contrary to the Examiner's assessment, Wada does not disclose, teach, or suggest a second hinge base fixed in the upper body, the second hinge base having a rotating member and second coupling arms extended laterally in opposite directions from an upper end of the rotating member, the rotating member being received inside the hinge housing to rotate therein relative to a rotation axis extending in a vertical direction of the first hinge base, as claimed.

Accordingly, Wada, which only relates to a **foldable** terminal and has no application a **bar-type** terminal, does not disclose, teach, or suggest the subject matter recited in claim 6. The secondary Armstrong, however, is only cited for allegedly

disclosing a second keypad arranged in the rear side of the lower body. Hence, Armstrong does not cure the deficiencies of Wada discussed above associated with the first hinge base and the second hinge base. Accordingly, claim 6 is allowable over Wada and Armstrong, and the rejection of claim 6 should therefore be withdrawn.

Claim 18

Claim 18 recites, *inter alia*, “the first hinge base being **fixed inside the lower body** so that the hinge housing is protruded upwardly out of the upper end of the lower body at its upper end” and “the second hinge base being **fixed inside the upper body** so that the rotating member is protruded downwardly out of a lower end of the upper body at its lower end” (emphasis added). Hence, claim 18 contains similar recitations to claim 6 with respect to the first hinge base and the second hinge base. As discussed above in connection with claim 6, Wada fails to disclose, teach, or suggest both the first hinge base and the second hinge base, as claimed, and Armstrong fails to cure the deficiencies of Wada. Accordingly, claim 18 is also believed to be allowable over Wada and Armstrong, and the rejection of claim 18 should therefore also be withdrawn.

Claims 15 and 24

The rejection of claims 15 and 24 should be withdrawn by virtue of their dependencies from allowable claims 6 and 18 respectively.

Claims 1 and 2

Claims 1 and 2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,295,088 to Tsukahara et al., (hereinafter Tsukahara) in view of Armstrong.

As discussed above, claim 1, as amended, now recites the added feature of “wherein the second keypad is used for performing non-communication functions

when the upper body is rotated approximately 180° with respect to the rotation axis such that the second keypad and the display device are both disposed in the same side.” Applicants respectfully submit that this above-quoted feature is not disclosed, taught or suggested by either Tsukahara or Armstrong, or the combination thereof.

Tsukahara does not even disclose, teach, or suggest a second keypad arranged in its rear side, as claimed. Specifically, Tsukahara’s featured device is an electronic camera that has side surfaces rotatable with each other. If the display component of the electronic camera is viewed as the front side, Tsukahara does not appear to explicitly disclose anything that is arranged in the rear side. Accordingly, Tsukahara does not even disclose, teach, or suggest a second keypad arranged in its rear side, as claimed. Accordingly, Tsukahara does not disclose, teach, or suggest the claimed subject matter quoted above.

As discussed above, although Armstrong appears to disclose a few push buttons arranged in the rear side of its featured device, Armstrong does not disclose, teach, or suggest wherein the second keypad is used for performing non-communication functions when the upper body is rotated approximately 180° with respect to the rotation axis such that the second keypad and the display device are both disposed in the same side, as claimed, since Armstrong’s featured device is not disclosed as having an upper body that is rotatable with respect to a rotational axis such that the push buttons located on the rear side and the display device **can ever be** disposed on the same side.

Accordingly, the above-quoted subject matter is disclosed or taught by neither Tsukahara nor Armstrong.

Further, even if Tsukahara is combined with Armstrong, the combined teaching will still not arrive at the claimed subject matter of wherein the second keypad is used for performing non-communication functions when the upper body is

rotated approximately 180° with respect to the rotation axis such that the second keypad and the display device are both disposed in the same side.

Specifically, Armstrong's rear side push buttons are not disclosed to be capable of being disposed on the same side of the display unit through rotation of any part of the body of Armstrong's featured game-playing device. In fact, as clearly indicated in Armstrong, those rear side push buttons are nothing more than analog rockers that "would **allow the viewing of the display** while holding the housing with the fingers on the back side of the housing and manipulating the rockers and/or buttons." See col. 6, lines 62-65 of Armstrong. In other words, the design in which those push buttons are located on the rear side of the game-playing device is purely for a user to have the **convenience** of having the fingers hold both the housing and manipulate the push buttons simultaneously while still being able to view the display on the front side. Consequently, Armstrong's rear side push buttons are not designed to be the second keypad being used for performing certain functions when **the second keypad and the display device are both disposed in the same side** through rotation of the upper body of the device.

Consequently, even if combined with Armstrong, Tsukahara's electronic camera, at best, will include a few more push buttons on the rear side of the camera's display component, purely for a user to have the **convenience** of having the fingers hold both the housing of the camera and manipulate the push buttons simultaneously while still being able to the view of the display. Because, as discussed above, such rear side push buttons are not designed to be the second keypad being used for performing certain functions when **the second keypad and the display device are both disposed in the same side** through rotation of the upper body of a device, such rear side push buttons, as a whole, is entirely different from the claimed subject matter of "wherein the second keypad is used for performing non-communication functions when the upper body is rotated approximately 180° with respect to the rotation axis such that the second keypad and the display device are both disposed in the same side."

Accordingly, Tsukahara and Armstrong, taken either singly or in combination, do not disclose, teach, or suggest the claimed subject matter of “wherein the second keypad is used for performing non-communication functions when the upper body is rotated approximately 180° with respect to the rotation axis such that the second keypad and the display device are both disposed in the same side.” Accordingly, claim 1 should be allowable over Tsukahara and Armstrong, and the rejection of claim 1 should therefore be withdrawn.

The rejection of claim 2 should also be withdrawn by virtue of its dependency from allowable claim 1.

III. Allowable Subject Matter

Applicants thank the Examiner for indicating claims 7-14, 16-17, 19-23 and 25-26 are indicated as being allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

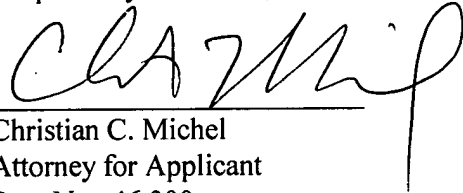
In view of the above stated remarks and arguments stated in connection with the rejection of claims 6 and 18, Applicants believe that claims 7-14, 16-17, 19-23 and 25-26 are in condition for allowance in their current dependent form by virtue of their dependence from claims 6 and 18, respectively. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully hold amending these claims into independent form in abeyance until the Examiner has had an opportunity to consider the above comments.

IV. Conclusion

In view of the above, it is believed that this application is in condition for allowance and notice to this effect is respectfully requested. Should the Examiner have any questions, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at the telephone number indicated below.

Should any/additional fees be required, the Director is hereby authorized to charge the fees to Deposit Account No. 18-2220.

Respectfully submitted,



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